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REV. PLINY FISK.

In the statements which have been made concerning the last sickness of Rev. PLINY FISK, it is incidentally remarked that a few days before his death he dictated three letters—one to Mr. King, another to Mr. Temple, and a third to his venerable father. The first we copied last week from the Missionary Herald. The last, through the kindness of him to whom it was addressed, we are now enabled to lay before our readers, together with an accompanying letter from Rev. Mr. GOODELL. [*R. & Tel.*

"BEYROUT, OCT. 26, 1825.

"My aged friend.—Many a time, in the course of your pilgrimage, have you doubtless read these words of our blessed Saviour: "In the world ye shall have tribulation;" but "be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." O how sweet is the voice, how compassionate the heart, and how exceedingly precious are the promises of Jesus, when we "are in heaviness thro' manifold temptations!" God leads us in a way that we know not; but it is in a good way, and it is our happiness as Christians to be sorrowful, yet always rejoicing. Whatever we may lose in this world, we cannot lose that which we esteem better than life. Though we may endure much affliction, and pass through many deep waters, yet this is our comfort, 'The Lord is with us;' and this is our triumph, 'all things shall work together for our good.' Whatever tends to familiarize our minds with the hopes of immortality; whatever imparts to things unseen a greater reality than in our view they ever possessed before; and thus constrains us to extend our acquaintance with the other world, to look beyond this transitory scene for our felicities and our home; can be considered in no other light than desirable. Thus our very losses may enrich us an hundred fold; our privations prove real gain; and the sickness and exit of our friends, be 'angels sent on errands full of love.'

"But why need I offer a word of consolation, or endeavor to prepare your mind to receive the intelligence of what God has has done—God, your father, who loves you—who does nothing wantonly, but always for some *express purpose*, and with some *benevolent design? "He'll bear it,"* said your dear son, our brother, as he put his hands upon his eyes in his last hours, and exclaimed, "O brother Goodell, my father! my father! my father! *but he'll bear it.*—He knows what sorrow is, and where to look for comfort." Be not troubled then, dear sir, for his end was peace. We sat by his pillow; we wiped away the cold sweat, that again and again gathered upon his brow; we caught the last words that trembled upon his tongue. Jesus was precious to his soul; heaven itself was present; and all was peace.

"Until Wednesday evening preceding his death, we felt but little alarm; but from that time the fever raged every night with a violence not to be described, and cut off almost every hope of a recovery. As the light of day returned on Thursday morning, his reason also returned; and viewing himself on the confines of eternity, and not expecting even to behold the rising of another sun, he requested me to take pen and paper, and dictated to you the following letter:"

Beyrout, Oct. 20, 1825.

"MY BELOVED AGED FATHER,—I compose a few lines for you upon a sick, probably a dying bed. When you gave me up for this Mission, you gave me up for life, and death. You know to whom to look for consolation and support. The same God, who has comforted you so many years, under so many troubles, will comfort you under this. You know his consolations are neither few nor small. I leave these lines as a pledge to you, and my brothers, and sisters, my nephews and nieces, that I love you all most dearly, though so long separated from you. I hope all, or nearly all our number, have been enabled to give themselves to Christ, and that we shall meet with our departed mother in heaven."

Here he was interrupted by company, and did not again resume the subject. He wished to send you a book, but his library was at Jerusalem, and he had no catalogue by which to make a selection. This was an interesting day. Once, he requested us to read to him the fifty first Psalm, and once, some part of Hebrews, on the atonement of Christ. Once he remarked, "Soon, and Christ will love me, for I shall be like him. He will make me such, that he can take delight in me forever; and I shall sin no more." Once, after we had prayed with him, he offered a few petitions for us and for himself. Among other things for himself he said, "O Lord, I know not what I want, but thou knowest. I know not what is best, but thou knowest."

On Friday and Saturday, he was but just able to speak, and was evidently too weak to fix his thoughts long at a time on any subject; but he appeared calm, patient and resigned. And on Sabbath morning, Oct. 25th, the thirteenth day of his illness, he closed his eyes, laid his hands upon his bosom, and precisely at 3 o'clock in the morning, expired without a struggle. We tried to sing,

"How blest is our brother bereft
Of all that could burden his mind," &c.

And prostrating ourselves before God, returned thanks for all the mercy and grace manifested to our deceased brother.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., we deposited his remains in one of the gardens of Beyroot, till we could obtain possession of a burying place. Mr. Bird read a part of the 15th chapter of 1 Cor. in Italian at his grave, and I prayed in English. The flags of the different Consuls were flying at half mast high, and the general impression among the Turks and Arabs was, that a good man had died.

For the last five months he has been in my family, and in his last sickness experienced every possible attention and kindness, from ourselves, as well as from brother and sister Bird, for which he often expressed his grateful feelings. We all loved him—we confided much in his judgment. He had traversed the whole country, had become acquainted with all the principal people of all religions, and was able to preach in Italian, French, Modern Greek, and Arabic, as well as in English.—Our loss seems irreparable. In the midst of your griefs, dear sir, will you go to Jesus, and tell him also of ours, and our wants. We need the prayers of the church more than ever. O that we may lift up our eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh our help.

That this affliction may be sanctified to yourself, and to your children, and grandchildren—to all the relatives and acquaintances of the deceased—to all the churches among whom he has gone preaching the gospel—to all that are nigh and that are afar off, who have listened to instruction from his lips—and to all who have ever been associated with him in benevolent labours—

Prays dear Sir, your afflicted friend,

W. GOODELL.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE METHODIST MISSION FAMILY.

The Connetcicut Herald gives the following particulars of the shipwreck we alluded to a short time since.

ANTIGUA, MARCH 5, 1826.

"A most distressing and melancholy shipwreck occurred near this Island the past week, attended with such circumstances as seem almost incredible, and we can only say, that for the wisest purposes, though often to us inscrutable, the Lord has done it.

"About four weeks since, there was a yearly general meeting at St. Kitts, of the Methodist missionaries from the neighboring islands; from this place went the Rev. Mr. White, wife and three children, and servant; Rev. Mr. Hilliar, Rev. Mr. Oake, Rev. Mr. Jones, wife and infant child. They left St. Kitts a few days since, to return to this Island, having added to their number Mr.———, another missionary, and his wife. The vessel in which they embarked, called at Montserat the number of the Mission family at that time, amounting to thirteen souls, as above, including one servant. At Montserat, their friends advised them to leave the vessel in which they were, (being a dull sailer,) and go on board the mail boat Maria, then ready to sail for this island. They did so; and a young lady also took passage with them. The schooner which they had left, arrived here seasonably, and brought the baggage of the mission family, which they did not think best to take out, the ordinary passage being only a few hours. Some alarm (after the schooner's arrival) was felt for the safety of the mail boat; but as the wind was very high, it was supposed that she had probably lost some of her sails, and put back. On Friday, P. M. the 3d inst. however, word was brought to town, that part of the wreck was seen on the Weymouth,* with two persons on it. Two or three boats immediately went down to her, and found it to be the wreck of the mail boat Maria, and the only survivor of 21 souls was Mrs. Jones, in a state of insensibility. It appears that she had been placed by the captain, (Whitney) between the bowsprit bitts, where she could not wash away. She was in her night dress only, with her husband's cloak or coat on, and a sailor's cap on her head. The body of capt. Whitney (and the only one found,) was lying near the wreck.—He was buried yesterday. He had not been dead, probably, more than an hour, as he was seen on the bowsprit about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Jones, it is hoped, is slowly recovering, and so far restored to her recollection, as to say, that she knows all the circumstances of the shipwreck; but the doctors forbid her being questioned at present. The following circumstances, however, have been communicated by her:—The vessel struck on the reef, in the night.—Three or four days had elapsed when she was taken off. Mr. White, his wife, three children and servant, were all swept away together, clinging to each other; Mr. Hillar attempted to swim to Sandy Island, and was drowned in her sight; her infant was washed away from her arms; her husband died on her lap the night before she was taken off, and was washed away. As returning recollection opens to her the horrors of the scene she has witnessed, I am told she often exclaims, 'O, captain Whitney, why did you save me!' She must, indeed, be an unhappy, lonely woman; and time can never efface from her remembrance this mournful event. She is undoubtedly more to be pitied, for we have good reason to indulge the hope, that her kind friends are in heaven—that the scenes of Weymouth shoal were but a passage to the haven of bliss. Dark, deep and mysterious, are the ways of a righteous and unerring Providence. With wonder and astonishment, we behold a delicate, slender woman of twenty years, for four days without sustenance, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, supported; while hardy seamen were dying around her, and finally the sole survivor of 21 persons! We see, in a few short hours the whole mission family of this island, called from their earthly labours, but to receive, as we trust, a heavenly reward: but who can stay his hand? or who shall say to the supreme Governor of the Universe, what doest thou? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

*A shoal, about 4 miles from the harbour, and only half a mile from a small island called Sandy Island.

From the North Carolina Telegraph.

MOSES, THE PIOUS NEGRO.

It was on a fine morning in the month of May, that, to recruit my exhausted strength with a ride, I left the dwelling of a friend, residing near the foot of the North Mountain, in the great valley of Virginia. Leaving the more thickly settled meanderings of a country, I followed the meanderings of a small rivulet, for some miles, without seeing the habitation of man, when I espied near the end of the valley and the foot of the mountain, an aged negro, silently pursuing the toils of the day on a small farm. I immediately alighted from my horse, glad to see and converse with a human being after my solitary ramble. His head was whitened with age; and the deep wrinkles in his face, and a stoop in his shoulders, indicated that he had seen hardships. I approached him, and he gave me one of those looks of mingled dignity and benignity, so peculiar to some of the sons of Africa.

"Old man," said I, emboldened by his kind look, "you seem to be fulfilling the curse pronounced on fallen man—getting your bread by the 'sweat of your brow.'" "Ah, massa, (said he, wiping the falling sweat from his face,) me have no reason to complain—me have great many blessings left yet—me have Jesus Christ and his Gospel, and that is enough for poor old Moses." "You seem to be quite shut out from the world, (said I;) I suppose you have but few temptations in this lonely place." "Oh, massa! (said he) wherever me go, me carry this bad heart, (putting his hand to his breast) and it is that that lets in the world. Me have to pray against the world, at night, and in the morning, and then me have to fight against it all day. The devil can get up in these mountains, sir, as well as any where else, for he tempted our Saviour on a mountain." "But, uncle Moses, you seem to have been a long pilgrim to the heavenly country." "For forty years I have found (said he) that the Lord has been good to old Moses; and that he that trusts in the Saviour, shall never be moved." "But are you never tempted to forsake the Saviour?" "Me heart mighty deceitful, and Satan keep trying to get old Moses, but my Master in heaven says, 'by grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God.' This is my hope, that he that has begun a good work will finish it. When you plant corn, massa, you don't go off and leave it, and let the birds pull it up, or the grass kill it; so when God plant seed in sinner's heart, he don't go away and leave it to die."

"You say you are tempted sometimes?" "Yes, massa, sometimes devil come and whisper in Moses' ear,—'Moses, you serve hard Master—he send sickness—he send poverty—he send trouble—he send fly kill all Moses' wheat'—but I say, devil liar—he is no hard Master, for he knocked at the door of my heart, and I would not let him in, and then he knock and knock, until Moses bliged to open the door, and ever since me found him to be good. He has bound up his heart when it was broken—he has come to Moses' bed when he was sick—he has borne with his sins—he has not cast him off because he was poor, and old, and did not love him as much as he ought; and then, he died for poor Moses' soul. Oh, no! he is not hard Master. He may take away my wife, and my children; and he may burn down my house—lay me on a sick bed, and smite me with his own dear hand, and still Moses will love him, and say it is all for good." As he said this, a silent tear stole down his cheek, but it was an unostentations tear—I could not help saying to myself, what would I give for such tears, and for such heavenly love and gratitude, as seemed at once to commingle in the heart of this pious old negro.

"You have preaching here, I suppose," said I. After telling how far the preaching place* was, he proceeded: "Sometimes Moses go to preaching—his heart feel like lead on it, and then Mr. B. (the minister) preaches so good, Moses' soul get happy—and then Bible preach—woods preach, and every thing preach; and then, when his hand has the plough, Moses' soul is in heaven." "You have a Bible, then?" "Yes, (was his reply,) me learn to read thirty years ago, and now when it rain all day Sunday, me read, and sing, and pray, and find that Jesus Christ can come to the ugly old cabin of poor Moses."

The day, in the mean time, wearing away, and other engagements pressing on me, I bid the old man farewell, with the confident hope of meeting him in heaven. I afterwards learnt that he was remarkably punctual in attending preaching, and thro' all the congregation to which he belonged, he was considered as a standard for piety—that his conversation was in heaven. On the next Sabbath I attended preaching in the neighborhood, and I soon recognized old Moses in his seat. In the animated and impressive part of the minister's discourse, and it was one that would have done credit to any head and any heart, Moses' whole soul seemed to be in his countenance—he seemed to be silently feeding on the promises. In the afternoon, at a prayer meeting, I prevailed on the minister, although somewhat against custom, to ask him to pray. And such a torrent of eloquent feeling as he poured forth, I scarcely ever heard. His language was so simple, yet he seemed to be so much in earnest, that I was charmed. It was what might be truly called humble importunity. His prayer seemed to make all feel that the Almighty was present. His voice was soft and mellow, but not more so than his heart; and when he had finished, I thought I could give up all my learning and worldly prospects, to have the humility, the devotional spirit, and the nearness to heaven, of pious old Moses."

JEWS IN ALGIERS.

In the city of Algiers are about five thousand Jews, whose condition is far from being enviable.

"They are governed by their own laws in civil cases, administered by a chief of their own nation, who is appointed by the Bashaw; as Algerine subjects they may circulate freely, establish themselves where they please, and exercise any lawful calling throughout the kingdom; and they cannot be reduced to slavery. They pay a capitation tax, and double duties on every species of merchandise imported from abroad; as elsewhere, they practice trade in all its branches, and are here the only brokers and dealers in money and exchanges; there are many gold and silver smiths amongst them, and they are the only artificers employed in the mint.

"Independent of the legal disabilities of the Jews, they are in Algiers a most oppressed people; they are not permitted to resist any personal violence of whatever nature, from a Mussulman; they are compelled to wear clothing of a black or dark colour; they cannot ride on horseback, or wear arms of any sort, not even a cane;—they are permitted only on Saturdays and Wednesdays to pass out of the gates of the city without permission; and on any unexpected call for hard labour, the Jews are turned out to execute it. In the summer of 1815, this country was visited by incredible swarms of locusts, which destroyed every green thing before them; when several hundred Jews were ordered out to protect the Bashaw's gardens, where they were obliged to watch and toil day and night, as long as these insects continued to infest the country.

"On several occasions of sedition amongst the Janissaries, the Jews have been indiscriminately plundered, and they live in perpetual fear of a renewal of such scenes; they are pelted in the streets even by children, and in short, the whole course of their existence here is a state of the most abject oppression and contumely. The children of Jacob bear these indignities with wonderful patience; they learn submission from infancy, and practice it throughout their lives, without ever daring to murmur at their hard lot. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in their condition, the Jews, who through their correspondence with foreign countries are the only class of Algerine society, possessing any accurate knowledge of external affairs, meddle with all sorts of intrigue, even at the risk of their lives, which are not unfrequently forfeited in consequence. The post of chief of the Jews, is procured and held through bribery and intrigue, and is exercised with a tyranny and oppression corresponding to the tenure by which it is retained. During the times of prosperity of the Regency, several Jewish houses of trade rose here to great opulence; but of late years, through the intolerable oppression under which they live, many wealthy individuals have been ruined; others have found means to emigrate, and the Moors, who have a singular aptness for trade, are daily supplanting them in the different branches of commerce, practicable in this country; so that they appear now to be on a rapid decline even as to their numbers. It appears to me that the Jews at this day in Algiers, constitute one of the least fortunate remnants of Israel existing."

Shaler's Sketches of Algiers.

A PUBLIC ABOMINATION.

Extract from an Address of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance.

The evils resulting from an improper use of intoxicating liquors have become so extensive and desolating, as to call for the immediate, vigorous, and persevering effort of every philanthropist, patriot, and christian. The number of lives annually destroyed by this vice in our own country, is thought to be more than ten thousand; and the number of persons who are diseased, distressed, and impoverished by it, to be more than two hundred thousand. Many of them are not only useless, but a burden and nuisance to society.

These liquors, it is calculated, cost the inhabitants of this country annually, more than forty millions of dollars; and the pauperism occasioned by the improper use of them, (taking the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as an example) costs them upwards of twelve millions; making an annual expense of more than fifty millions of dollars.

Out of ten hundred and sixty one cases of criminal prosecutions in the year 1820, before the Court of Sessions in the city of New York, more than eight hundred are stated to have been connected with intemperance. And so it is in all our principal cities. More than three quarters of the crimes committed in our country, are probably occasioned by this hateful vice. And if we add to these the loss of time which it occasions, the loss of business, the loss of improvement, the loss of character, and the loss of happiness for time and for eternity, the evil swells to an overwhelming magnitude. The guilt and wretchedness resulting from it, surpass all finite conception. Scarce any thing has a more powerful and fatal efficacy to weaken, pollute, and debase the human mind. It palsies every effort for improvement, hinders the success of the Gospel, and prevents the progress of the kingdom of Christ. It destroys, by hundreds and thousands, both the bodies and souls of men; cutting them off from the possibility of enjoyment, and plunging them into endless darkness and wo.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to the editors of the New York Observer, relating chiefly to the circulation of the Scriptures in the east.

The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Constantinople, informs them that last year, he disposed of 3000 copies of the Scriptures; this year, of 7000. Mr. Barker, at Smyrna, has sold this year, 1295 copies, and given away, 54. A number of them were Hebrew Bibles, containing the New Testament as well as the Old. One merchant bought 50 Bibles, and when asked his reason for so doing, said that many of the Jews were now desirous of knowing what these books contain, and to compare the prophecies quoted in the New Testament with the Old. One of their Rabbis seeing the dangers to which he thinks them exposed has undertaken to write a refutation of the Christian religion, and to disprove the claims of Christ to the Messiahship. This under other circumstances, might be matter of great regret; but we cannot help cherishing the hope, that discussion will in this case, as it often has in others, promote the ultimate spread of light and truth. Some of the native children in one of the American Missionary schools in Ceylon were destitute of the Bible. None were to be had of the missionaries. They wrote to the English somewhere in their vicinity to purchase them. In order to raise the money they deprived themselves of part of their rice.—When I mention that 30 Bibles and some copies of the New Testament have been sent into the heart of China, may we not hope that here, as often in other things, great effects will spring from little causes. The word of God is quick and powerful, and through the Spirit of God, can easily accomplish the greatest moral miracles. At Lima, in Peru, it was stated that a captain of a vessel had sold and distributed 1000 copies of the Testament, and that the officer next in command to Bolivar, had given orders that Bibles should be introduced into the country free of duty!

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE INTO THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

An enlightened and pious individual, who is generally known as the Bishop of Barcelona, but who has, it is understood, resigned his diocess in consequence of the Pope's refusal to confirm it, has been long in a work which is likely to prove of the most extensive benefit; it is a new translation of the Bible, with notes judiciously selected from the fathers. It is printed in quarto, and is dedicated to the king, whose countenance and patronage it is understood the author has continued to enjoy, notwithstanding the disfavour shown him at Rome, and the almost protestant purity of his sentiments. [How great a desideratum such a work is, will appear from the following fact recorded in the Christian Observer.]

"The Pope has lately pronounced the beatification of a Spanish Franciscan, named Tubein. Among the numberless miracles attributed to this monk, is one of having resuscitated several couple of half roasted fowls, which at his command took wing from the spit, and flew away with amazing velocity. This ignorant and wretched country," adds the writer, "teems with pretended miracles at the present moment."

The oldest house now standing in Salem, is marked as built in 1645. It now belongs to Capt. William Fabens.

Religious Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Religious Chronicle.

CAUSE OF THE JEWS IN PRUSSIA.

An interesting letter from Professor Tholuck, dated at Berlin, in November last, appears in the Expositor for February;—which, say the Editors, we earnestly recommend to the perusal of those who doubt whether the work of Conversion be going on among the Jews abroad. We give an extract, commencing with the journal of one of the Society's missionaries, quoted by Professor T.

"At Meseritz there came three foreign Jews from Hamburgh, desirous to know the design of our sending missionaries among them. I told them, and laid shortly before them a description of the numerous attempts which were made to awaken them; and, I concluded with a prayer to God to reveal Jesus to their hearts. They seized my hand, and exclaimed, Amen! In the evening I went to the synagogue. A Jew came to ask, whether Christianity was absolutely necessary for salvation? I spoke to him about the cross of Christ, and of his redemption. He was affected even to tears, and seemed to feel it deeply. Two Jewesses conversed with me the whole afternoon. At last they confessed they could not be saved without embracing Christianity. I visited a Jewish family. I seized the opportunity to speak about the great number of useless things with which men waste their time, without thinking of the one thing needful. All the family listened to my words most attentively; they were affected. The mother told me at parting, 'Your words will not be lost upon us.'—The father of the family, an old Jew, with a long beard, thanked me, and accompanied me to my lodgings. I met with a Jewess, who listened anxiously to my words, and invited me to dine with her, in order that she might hear more about the matter; and in the evening she sent to me her husband and her father-in-law, in order that they might hear also; they listened humbly, and when they went the old man said, 'It is indeed the true doctrine!' I was visited by a brother in Christ, a Moravian. While we were talking, two Jews came in—they said that they were anxiously expecting the Messiah; I opened the Bible to show that he is come. The Spirit of God seemed to be poured out on one of them; he wept, he kissed me, he cried, 'Wo to me, poor sinner; but blessed be the mother that has borne thee!' I preached in the Protestant Church: among my hearers I observed twenty-three Jews. After the sermon, three young Jews came to me; they assured me they had taken no dinner, in order that they might not lose the opportunity of hearing me. We remained a long time in conversation. One of them wished to become a Christian, and to study divinity. It was the fair day, and the multitude of people desiring tracts was so great, that above a hundred of them pressed into my room; I had much trouble before I could prevail on them to retire, and to enter only in small numbers. A Jew came from Wronke, on purpose to ask me some questions about the truth; he was docile, and received politely what I said. He desired a Hebrew New Testament. I gave him one, and when I added to it, "Bogue on the authenticity," he assured me he was firmly persuaded of the authenticity of the books in the New Testament, so as not to need Bogue."

The continuation of the journal not being now at hand, I conclude the extracts for fear I should prolong the delay of this letter, which has been caused by my illness. I will only state two striking facts contained therein.—In Posen and the neighborhood, fifteen young men have given notice of their design to embrace Christianity; the most part of them, however, being teachers, they are at a loss what to do after baptism. In Strzelno the magistrate sent a paper among the Jews of the place, to ask them whether they would permit the Missionary to preach to them in their synagogue, and if they did, to write their names. All the Jews of the place, without one exception, signed the paper; and the Christian Missionary, in his clerical robes, delivered to them a sermon of one hour and a half long, in the synagogue, from the place where they are accustomed to read the Law.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Capt. Kotzebue, of the Russian discovery ship, whose arrival was mentioned in the January Herald, sailed from Honoruru on the 12th February. The next day happened the following incident, which, though trifling in itself, shows considerable tenderness of conscience in a son of paganism, just emerging into light.

[*Missionary Herald.*

Feb. 13, 1825. One of our native hearers inquired, in the evening, whether it was right for his heart to pray to God as he was walking along the public road. He was told that it was right to pray whenever he felt disposed so to do, and that it was particularly suitable to retire and pray in secret. He said, very seriously, that he knew it was right to go away to a secret place, and there kneel in the presence of God and pray to him, yet did not know it was proper to pray along the road: but as he was walking along, his heart was continually wishing to talk with God, and he was wrong, and had come to be instructed on the subject. Probably his fears arose from something he had heard of the Pharisees praying in the streets. He was told for his satisfaction, that it was right for his heart to talk with God, while walking by the way, sitting in the house, or laboring in the field; that it is a high privilege, as well as an important duty, and the surest way to have peace within, and to escape the evils that surrounded him without. He appears like one who has set out for Zion, says he daily strives against sin, and seeks deliverance from it by the blood of Christ.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From a joint letter of the missionaries at Honoruru, we bring the general notices of the mission at the Sandwich Islands, down as late as the 20th of August last.

It is stated, that the number of those, who are attentive to the preaching of the Gospel, is continually on the increase. At Honoruru, about seventy males, and as many females, meet weekly for prayer;—and similar prayer meetings are held at other stations. The ten persons, mentioned at p. 71 of the Herald for March, as having been examined on the 5th of June for admission to the church, continued to appear well, and several others were expected soon to be added as candidates for admission.

At Kairua, the chief place on Hawaii, the aspect of things had very much improved, and a gracious effusion of the Spirit was daily expected.

Mr. Ruggles, agreeably to previous arrangements, was proceeding from Hawaii to Tauai, that he might resume his labours with Mr. Whitney at Waimea.

The preparing and printing of tracts, in the native language, was prosecuted with diligence. The catechism, mentioned in our last number, contained 71 questions and answers, on the most important doctrines of the Bible. It was intended shortly to print another tract, containing the decalogue, the Lord's prayer, and some special instruction respecting the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper. It is added,—"Some progress has been made in translations, and we and the people are looking with interest to the period of publishing one of the gospels."

In the latter part of July, more than 600 pupils were examined at Honoruru. Not all the schools in the island, nor all that had been instructed in that village, were present. About eighty short pieces of original composition were exhibited by the chiefs, native teachers, and more advanced pupils.

MISSION TO JERUSALEM.

The Jewish Expositor for February, contains a letter from Dr. Dalton, giving an account of a visit which he recently made to Jerusalem, preparatory to his taking up his residence there with Mrs. Dalton, which, notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers attending it, he is strongly inclined to do. Dr. D. says:

"As yet little or nothing has been attempted in Jerusalem; the visits of all the missionaries have been for short periods: none of us can be said to have occupied this station. Before moving my family, (a serious undertaking here,) I thought it most prudent to see, myself, the different stations amongst the Jews, and with this view made my late journey. I feel now deeply convinced it was a right step. It has been my lot to reside in Jerusalem during a time of unceasing troubles; but after the most mature reflection, I cannot see sufficient grounds to consider it imprudent for a family to attempt a residence there. As regards missionary operations, from all I could learn, there has been nothing effected among the Jews, further than that they highly respect the English, and seem, (as elsewhere) to have lost much of their national prejudice against them as Christians; they appear to feel them their friends, and to look to them in times of trouble. As to the door open, little is really known, as nothing of any consequence has been tried. Missionaries must come to the field prepared to wait, and now and then to do, "here a little and there a little."

Dr. D. urges the importance of procuring from the British government the appointment of a consul at Jerusalem. If a pious man were placed in such a station, he would protect missionaries from insult and injury, and might do much to increase his usefulness, particularly among the European Jews, resident in that city. [*N. Y. Obs.*

In the same publication for March, Dr. Dalton says, under date of Oct. 28, 1825—Difficulties and many hindrances attend this mission. I fear, in England, it is hardly viewed in a just light, and that more is thought to have been done, or attempted, than is the fact. As respects the Jews, we can scarcely estimate too low. We may, and should expect great things, and, in faith, use every ordained means; but as to Jerusalem, the church should know, and know that it may stir them up to prayer and exertion, that it is altogether in the hands of the enemy. They must not think any mission has yet been established there, nor indeed, more than mere visits made to it.—Levi Parsons thought the churches should never neglect it. Dear departed Pliny Fisk wished to establish his mission there, and at one time thought families might safely reside there. It has been visited by others, and I confess I left it, soon hoping to have my family there; but we all saw reason, this year, to hesitate, and what may be the event the Lord only knows. If this station continues to be untenable, Safed and Tiberias alone present stations within the confines of Palestine for those set apart to the Jewish cause: the numbers in the other towns are very inconsiderable. What I have as yet seen of the Jews in this land leads me to think they are very prejudiced, and unwilling to listen. I do not think they are at all prepared for the Hebrew New Testament. If any missionaries are likely to gain acceptance, it is Germans. If there are any points the Committee wish to know respecting the state of the mission here, it will be my study to answer their inquiries.

Rev. Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett.—By an extract of a letter from G. Liyett, Esq. Batavia, it appears that Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, arrived all well at Java, on the 16th July last—that the Rev. Mr. Tyerman had preached at Batavia, and that they had proceeded to Samarang.

[*Lond. Miss. Chron.*

Widow of Rev. Mr. Jeffreys.—On the 22d of November, Mrs. Jeffreys, the widow of the Rev. J. Jeffreys, late of Madagascar, with three children, arrived safely in London, from the isle of France. Mrs. J.'s health has been considerably improved by the voyage. Since her arrival she has become the mother of another fatherless babe.—*Ibid.*

Translation of the Bible into Persian.—Mirza Jaffa, a learned Persian, who passed some time in England, and of whom favorable views are entertained, has been appointed Oriental Professor in the College at St. Petersburgh, and is engaged in translating the Old Testament into Persian, several books of which are completed.

Missionary Seminary at Gosport.—Dr. Henderson, who was for some years associated with Dr. Patterson, in the Bible Society's service in Russia, is about to take charge of the Missionary Students who were under the late Rev. Dr. Bogue, at Gosport, and the Seminary will probably be removed to the premises lately occupied as the Hoxton Academy, near London.

PRISONERS AT AVA!

The following intelligence will be read with a grateful increase of hope in relation to our valued missionaries, Drs. Judson and Price, who have long been prisoners of war at Ava, the capital of the Burman empire. We are almonished not to place too much reliance upon accounts of an unofficial character. Still, we cannot but hope, that our friends have really been set at liberty, and conveyed in safety to their kind and faithful brethren at Serampore, who would receive them with an exultation more easily imagined than described.

[*Chr. Watchman.*

"Calcutta papers to the 21st December, have been received here. The conferences between the British and Ava Commissioners on the subject of accommodation, began on the 30th Sept. and continued five days, with no other result, than an agreement for an exchange of prisoners, (INCLUDING THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES) and an extension of the Armistice to the 2d November. The British are said to have demanded a cession of territory, and a sum of money, which the Burmese would not consent to.

"Actual hostilities had not recommenced; but it was stated that a large Burmese army (from 70,000 to 100,000 strong) was preparing to attack the principal British army at Prome. The particulars in these papers have no official character, and the London papers complain of the exaggerations of some of the Calcutta accounts."

SUCCESS OF SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

When the London Hiberian Society commenced its operations in 1806, there existed scarcely any schools in Ireland which were supported by voluntary charity. But by a recent address of this Society, it appears, that in 1825 no less than 1172 schools, containing 94,262 scholars were supported by its charity; and also that 70 persons were employed in this Catholic country, in reading the Holy Scriptures, and that 133,600 copies of the word of God had been distributed by its exertions. Another Society was instituted in London in 1811, for similar objects, called the Kildare Street Society, and though its exertions at first, were inefficient, it has now under its protection 1400 schools, containing 100,000 scholars. There is also a Baptist Irish Society whose labours are extensively useful and a Ladies Hibernian Society for the instruction of females. "The utmost exertions," says the address, "of Roman Catholic opposition, cannot impede the progress of scriptural education in any other way than by rendering it more expensive. And if the additional expenses can be sustained, the violence of Popish opposition will advance rather than injure our cause." The schools of the committee "have withstood the fiercest opposition; the number of scholars is still on the increase; and the most pleasing testimonies of gratitude and approbation are forward from every quarter." Evidence of the most positive and gratifying character in confirmation of the truth of these statements of the London committee, will be found in the petition of Catholic parents to their own ecclesiastical rulers in our previous colums. A voice of parental affection, speaking in so decided terms, in behalf of the religious instruction of children, will not be silenced by the mandates of papal authority.—Light when it once beams forth in such purity as is manifested in this petition, will not be easily involved again in darkness and obscurity.

[*N. H. Repos.*

BURNING THE BIBLE IN PERU.

The following account of a remarkable occurrence which immediately followed the burning the Bible by public authority at Arica in Peru, is from a letter of Capt. Turner of the English ship Dolphin, to whose care the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society committed several boxes of Spanish Bibles for gratuitous circulation in South America. The letter is dated Lima, Oct. 20th 1825.

Before I close this letter, I must inform you of a very remarkable occurrence which took place at Arica. Some of the inhabitants came on board to see the vessel; on leaving, I presented each of them with a Spanish Bible; a priest the same evening came into one of their houses, and found a gentleman reading the Bible; this instantly attracted his notice, and he demanded it from him, which was refused: a scuffle ensued, and the furious priest caught it from him, summoned him before the governor, who gave directions (influenced by the priest) that it should be burned,—which was done immediately, in the most public manner. A search was made for more, but the inhabitants hid them; only one was discovered.—The day after, about ten in the morning, a furious hurricane of wind came on instantaneously, which blew some of the smaller vessels from their anchors, covered the town with dust, and left it in perfect darkness. The inhabitants expecting some awful judgement, either shut themselves up in their houses or churches, using their usual incantations or prayers to their saints. This continued several hours; and it is necessary to remark, that on that part of the coast of Peru it never rains; the wind is always very moderate, and such an event was never known. When I came on shore, after it had subsided, I told them it was a judgment from God for burning his word; this opinion they themselves had already formed; a universal inquiry was consequently made whether I had any more Bibles. The news spread all along the coast. I distributed five cases among them, and might have disposed of all I had, but preferred keeping some for Lima. A few days after, the Prefector of Arequipa, next in rank to Bolivar, came to Arica to inspect the custom-house department, and regulate the duties. He was informed of this outrage committed by the priest against liberty of conscience. The prefector requested me to give him two copies of the Spanish Bible, which I did: one was sent to the Bishop of Arequipa, to know *why that book should be destroyed;* the other was retained for his own use. *After I left, he gave directions, I understand for a circulation of the Bible, free of any duty or incumbrance.* The priest is in great disgrace, and despised by the people. The effect which this may produce on the coast of Peru, no one can calculate but He who caused it."

[*Cong. Mag.*

DEATH OF MR. LAWSON,

And other Missionaries in India.

We regret to find in the Missionary Herald, for October, published at Calcutta, the following obituary notices.

It is with the deepest pain that we record the ravages of death among Missionaries of almost every denomination in Bengal during the last few months. On the 29th of August, Rev. T. Maisch of the Church Missionary Society, died; and on the first of October, Mrs. Ray, who was returning from England with her husband, Rev. W. Ray, of the London Missionary Society, died at the Sand Heads. Scarcely had the remains of the latter been committed to the deep, when Mr. Albrecht, professor in the Serampore College, was removed; and now we have to add to the mournful list the name of Rev. J. Lawson, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who died on the 22 October. To these we add the death of Rev. Mr. Frost American Missionary at Bombay.

BOMBAY MISSION.

A joint letter of the missionaries, in the last Missionary Herald, contains, intelligence from this mission as late as August 27 1825. The Boarding School at Bombay continues to be a very proper field of missionary labour. The children in this school, though not subjects of regenerating grace begin to act under the influence of the benevolent spirit which the gospel inculcates. A considerable number have become monthly subscribers for the support of native schools, different individuals contributing from a few cents to $1 50, monthly to this benevolent object—and what is pleasing to notice, the parents and guardians of these children are gratified by such acts of benevolence. The missionaries at Bombay present a powerful appeal for more laborers. Connected with the mission, are 35 schools, containing 2000 children, calling for evangelical instruction; and each of the school rooms might be used as meeting-houses or lecture rooms, were there labourers sufficient to occupy them. Schools are also called for in numerous other districts, and books and tracts might be printed and distributed to a vast extent, were there laborers sufficient to perform the services. In view of these things, the missionaries say: "We do earnestly entreat the churches to send us help immediately. We do also beseech the youthful heralds of the Gospel to cast a pitying eye upon us, and the heathen among whom we dwell, and to hasten our and their help."

[*N. H. Rep.*

Revivals.

We expressed the sentiment a short time since, that "it is a living revival and not an extinguished one, that glows in description;" and we still believe that *discreet notices* should be given of revivals in the early period of their existence, and that such notices are calculated to do great good. The Maine Baptist Herald illustrates this sentiment in the following pertinent manner:

When the prophet Elijah sent his servant to look for rain, he inquired for the smallest appearance, and his faithful servant failed not to declare the joyful tidings that a cloud was rising about the size of a man's hand. Thus we think it should be with the people of God—they should take courage at the least appearances of a revival of religion, and fear not to make it known for the comfort of their brethren. Who knows but there may be some soul, famishing by reason of a long spiritual drought, to whom the news that one drop of mercy had fallen near him, would be like cold water upon the parched ground. Why then should any one fear to proclaim the glad tidings, that a sinner is born into the kingdom of Christ, lest it should hinder the work of the Lord, by exciting too much attention? Is not this fear, or rather distrust of God's ability to carry on his work without the precautions and policy of man, the reason why the little cloud of mercy, sometimes seen rising over God's heritage, is forbid to cover the horizon and cast down a plentiful shower?

We fully agree with the editor of the Herald in these remarks; nor does it follow, that, because notices which have been premature, too particular, or otherwise indiscreet have been attended with bad consequences, that there is any special difficulty in making judicious statements respecting the existence and general character of revivals, soon after the period of their commencement. And sure we are, that such statements have a direct tendency to arouse the Christian reader from his slumberings; and to lead him to call upon the Lord for the descent of similar blessings on the place where he resides.

We have also received a private letter on this same subject, the substance of which we had designed to lay before our readers the present week; but as the letter has been accidentally mislaid, we can only say, that it breathes the same spirit which is seen in the remarks above quoted.

Whether notices of the *same* revivals should be continued *weekly*, however, is a question which we are not yet prepared to answer in the affirmative; and our reason is, that there is not in general, sufficient variety of detail, which can properly be laid before the community at large. Great revivals, for the most part, are found to move steadily onward, like a still, deep current, which pursues its course with regularity and without much variety of appearance.

The good work in this vicinity continues to deepen and extend itself.

From the New England Observer.

REVIVAL IN LUDLOW, VT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of this paper, dated Ludlow, N. H. April 13th.

In the month of December last, a work of Grace commenced in the northen part of this town. The work has not been rapid—an unusual stillness has marked its progress; though in many instances conviction of sin has been very deep. The number who in the eye of charity, have passed from death unto life, is from 25 to 30. Among these are children of from eight to ten years old to the man of four score.—Obstinate and stout hearted sinners, who were far from righteousness, have been brought nigh by the blood of Jesus. Oh! what a triumph—what a consolation to the christian; that his Savior is the Mighty God—that there is nothing too hard for him to perform—that he can bow the most stubborn will—that he can turn the hearts of his enemies as the rivers of water are turned—and make even the wrath of man to praise him

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Elkton, Ky. Feb. 20th 1826.

Dear Brethren,—We have had, during the last Spring, Summer, and Fall, some truly refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. About one hundred have been added to two churces in this country, and the work seems yet to be progressing in some places.—*Bap. Rec.*

We have before us a list of more than thirty towns in this state in which religion has become the subject of uncommon attention since last autumn. In some of them extensive revivals, of the most gratifying character, have prevailed,—in others, the excitement seems to have been but for a moment, as it were, and productive of no very permanent good effects.—A letter to the Editor, dated, *Plymouth, April* 1, says, "There is a *Revival of Religion* in this town and in Ludlow—particularly that part of Ludlow adjoining this town. It is spreading, and becomes more and more interesting. Among children and youth it is peculiarly pleasing."

We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from South Carolina, stating that "an extensive revival of Religion appears to have commenced in Charleston, in the Churches of Mr. M'Dowel, and Drs. Palmer and Henry."—*Vermont Paper.*

Letters from Hanover dated last week, give highly favorable accounts of the progress of the revival in Dartmouth College. One writer says: "The revival goes on gloriously. Upwards of thirty students give encouraging evidence of saving change of heart; a goodly number are deeply impressed and many others thoughtful; upwards of fifty in the village express hopes in the mercy of God." Another says: "The work has progressed with amazing rapidity. About 50 of the inhabitants have become hopefully pious, and about 40 of the students. Even those who have been the most forward and violent in opposing the work have felt its quickening power. Of one class 13 have indulged a hope, and only five remain indifferent. There is a revival in Norwich, Vt. opposite this place; between twenty and thirty have become hopefully pious; and a large number are awakened."—*N. H. Rep.*

From the Conn. Observer.

The revival in Glastonbury, we understand, continues to advance;—and from seventy to eighty are said to be reckoned, as

hopeful subjects of conversion. There is also, we are informed, an unusual attention to religion in different parts of Newington, Suffield and Granby—to what extent we know not. Let not Christians, in their despondency, forget the motive presented by the Psalmist, to the throne of mercy and of power: "It is time for thee, Lord, to work; for they have made void thy law." When iniquity prevails, and example, and argument, and entreaty, and law, are *felt* to be an insufficient barrier against the overflowing flood of immorality—it *is* then a "time" for the illustration of the principle, "Not by might, nor by power—but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." In preparing the way for this "time," the wicked, though they "mean not so" in their hearts, are made the efficient instruments

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1826.

If any apology be required of us for the appearance of the present number of the Recorder, it may suffice to state, that it was printed on the *first of May*—a day generally devoted to *moving* throughout the village.

We shall resume our extracts from Edwards, next week.

We are glad to hear from "*Duty*" again. He has our thanks for his favours; and will perceive that his private strictures on *us* have not been entirely disregarded.

American Melioration Society.—We mentioned a short time since, that the Managers of this society had given up their farm; and we have now to add, that Mr. Frey has given up his agency; and withdrawn himself from the institution. That the motives which led him to this step might not be misinterpreted, Mr. F. has come out with a statement in the New York Observer, in which, while he attaches no blame to the managers, he regrets that so many embarrassments and difficulties have arisen: and laments that the Christian community feel decreasing confidence in the prospects of the undertaking. Now for ourselves we see not why their embarrassments and difficulties should have occurred. From any thing that *we* have been able to discover, it would seem that ere this time, something of permanent utility might have been accomplished. The cause is a glorious one; considerable interest has been enlisted in its favour: and it is important that this interest should not be suffered to decline.

A new Paper.—We have received the first and second numbers of the Vermont Chronicle, a respectable paper issued at Bellows Falls, and devoted to religion, literature and politics. The Editor says, "what most obviously distinguishes the Chronicle from other papers of a different character, is, that it is *designed for circulation in Vermont.*" Its circulation of course, will not be *limited* to that state.

The late Rev. EDMUND FROST whose name appears in the preceding columns among the deaths of Missionaries, was sent out to Bombay by the American Board, in September, 1823.—He accompanied Mrs. Graves on her return from this country, where she had been for the benefit of her health.

Rev. Mr. Frey is about to open a classical school at Yorkville, near the city of New-York.

Anniversaries.—The following is a list of the anniversaries which are about to take place.

American Tract Society, at the City Hotel, in New-York, on Wednesday, the 10th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

American Bible Society, at the City Hotel, on Thursday, the 11th, at 10, A. M. ☞ Delegates from Bible Societies will meet on Wednesday, the 11th, at 4, P. M. at the house of the American Bible Society, 72, Nassau-street.

American Jews' Society, on Friday, the 12th.

The Examination of the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, commences on Friday, 12th.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, meet in Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 18th, at 11, A. M.

The American Sunday School Union, on Wednesday, the 24th.

Those clergyman and delegates to the societies above alluded to who are not otherwise provided with suitable accommodations, are requested by the committee of arrangement, to call, on their arrival in the city, at Mr. John P. Haven's Bookstore, No. 182, Broadway, where they will be directed to accommodations, free of expense.

Walter Scott.—The Philadelphia National Journal says, "Sir Walter Scott has made oath only that he is the *proprietor*, and not that he is the *author* of the Waverly novels." Little doubt can be entertained on the subject of his authorship however; for we can hardly believe that with all his literary fame, Sir W. would ever have consented to become a *purchaser* of manuscripts for the purpose of speculation. He has genius enough of his own, without monopolizing at such a rate.

Political.

CONGRESS.

We have received files of the proceedings of Congress from the 14th to the 20th of April: but they do not embrace many items of importance. The 23d of May is finally fixed upon for adjournment. The question on the Panama Mission, was decided in the affirmative in the House of Representatives; and a motion was afterwards made to have one day's respite to recover from the fatigue of debate, &c.—the motion was lost.

An interesting message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the House, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and copies of correspondence, showing what ministers from other foreign courts are expected to attend at the Congress at Panama.

Mr. Canning and Prof. Everett.—We find by our late English papers that long discussions were held in the House of Commons in the beginning of March, on the subject of West India Slavery. We quote below a sentence from Mr. Canning's remarks, to compare it with a sentiment lately advanced in the Congress of the United States, on the same point.

During his speech on the Panama question, Mr. Everett said,—"Domestic Slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation."

Mr. Canning said,—"No man would affirm that a state of slavery is consistent with the British constitution, and still less was it consistent with the mild spirit of Christianity."

[N. Y. Daily Adv.

SUMMARY.

Cheraw, (S. C.) March 3.

"Negro traders" with their droves of blackies, not unfrequently pass through this town. At best, it is a despicable traffic, and the man who prosecutes it for a livelihood is generally as much despised by the respectable inhabitants of the South, as he would be by the most fastidious at the North. General indignation was excited against a man, a few days since, who drove through this place a parcel of negroes coupled together by immense chains about their necks. Such inhuman scenes are disgusting to every noble and every feeling heart. We should be pleased to see Negro Speculating put a stop to by law.

American Clerical Biography.—The Rev. Dr. Morse, who has collected a large body of materials for the purpose, intends to prepare and publish in a series of volumes, one every year, a work of a similar kind to that announced in the above circular, to be entitled, *American Clerical Biography*, the object of which will be to collect, and put into a form for preservation and use, facts and information, now scattered in many ancient and scarce books, of upublished MSS. and records respecting men of clerical profession of all denominations in this country from its first settlement to the present time.

Literary.—Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Boston are about publishing a volume of Poems, by Mrs. HEMANS.

The New Monthly Magazine announces that Sir Walter Scott's Life of Bonaparte, will probably be ready for publication about the end of next autumn. Sir John Byerly has announced as preparing for the press, the Life and Times of Napoleon; to make three volumes quarto.

A Male Elephant, which had for a long time been "the pride and boast of the Exeter Change," was destroyed by order of its proprietor on the 1st of March. The animal had exhibited strong symptoms of madness, and it therefore became necessary, for the preservation of human lives, to end his existence. He was 22 years old, eleven feet in height, and weighed nearly five tons. It is said that for "about an hour and a half a continual discharge of musketry was kept up against him, and no less than 152 bullets were expended before he fell to the ground."—*U. C. Herald.*

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill, authorising the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to Philadelphia.

Governors.—His Excellency Gov. Lincoln is re-elected Governor of Massachusetts.—Gov. Wolcott has been re-elected Governor of Connecticut.—Gov. Morrill is re-elected in New-Hampshire by a majority of about 5000.

Alteration of Chancery Term.—We are requested to state, for the information of all whom it may concern, that the next term of the Court of Chancery, to be held in the city of Albany, will commence on the *second Monday in July next.*—[Alb. Gaz.

In Baltimore a note had been loaned as an accommodation, and taken up at maturity; but instead of being returned to the lender, was sometime afterwards passed over to a third person, and this person sued for and recovered it!

More Manumission.—The venerable David Shriver, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Frederick county, Maryland, who died in January last, ordered, by will, that all his slaves, exceeding 30 in number, should be emancipated, and that proper provision should be made for the comfortable support of the infirm and aged, and for the instruction of the young in reading, writing and arithmetic, and in some art or trade by which they might acquire, more readily, the means of support.

Mineral Riches.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that the topaz is found in a mine in the town of Monroe, Fairfield county, equal in beauty and value to the topaz of Saxony.—[*Conn. Jour.*

A good thing.—Mr. Hunter the equestrian, has been tried at Hartford, Conn. and the jury found him guilty of "rope dancing, and of extraordinary feats of agility and dexterity of body." He was fined $60.

A Man of a Family.—A man was brought to the Police office in New-York, to give bail for a friend for some trifling matter.—On being asked the ordinary question by the Magistrate, "Are you a man of a family?" he replied—"I guess you'd think so, if you'd go home with me. I am living with my second wife, and have *nineteen children!*"

Hops.—A farmer in Middlesex county, Mass. cultivated five acres with hops the last year, and sold the crop for $2,200, or $440 per acre. He plants 800 hills to the acre. The editor of the Concord Gazette believes that hops can be raised for 7 cents per lb. as easily as corn for $1 per bushel.

Cider.—The price of cider in New-York varies from $1,75 to $10 per barrel. Farmers may here see the difference in price between common cider and that of superior quality. Bottle cider sells in New-York at $2,25 per dozen bottles, about 9 quarts.

From the N. Y. Religious Chronicle.

FRENCH VIEWS OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

We have occasionally noticed the controversy which exists at the present time in France, on the subject of the church; and the struggle between many of the clergy of that country and the favourers of Protestantism. At a meeting of the Royal Atheneum, held in December, Mr. Benjamin Constant delivered an address on the subject of "*the general tendency of public opinion in the nineteenth century.*" It exhibits in what point of view religious liberty is beheld by one of the most distinguished men of France at the present day, and may perhaps be considered the language of the party to which he belongs. After stating that religious liberty "surrounds religion with an invincible force," and after exhorting his countrymen to claim religious liberty as a right he proceeds: "Look around you. Intolerance has done all that she can to render religion odious, incredulity has done all that she can to render it ridiculous, and religious sentiment is agitated in all parts. Behold, in England, the multitude of sects which make it the object of their most lively ardor and assiduous meditation. England is, notwithstanding, the first of European countries for labour, production and industry. Look at America, still more happy than England, for the former has not like the latter a clergy who maintain the oppression of a vast province, under the pretext that it is Catholic. America covers the seas with her flag, and devotes herself more than any other people to the works of physical nature, and yet, notwithstanding, such is the activity of religious opinion in this country that often a family is divided into several sects, without this divergency's affecting the peace or domestic affections, because this family unite in adoring a just and beneficent providence; as travellers with joy often find themselves together at the end of a journey, which they have attained by different paths. Besides, the agitation of religious opinion is not in the least degree apparent. Troubled in Switzerland by a government whose example proves that good intentions supply bad lights, opposed at times in Germany, because Germany is no longer herself, since she has submitted to two foreign yokes, the last of which is not the least destructive, religious opinion advances with perseverance. She disdains the chains of one as she braves the anathemas of another."

From the New York Observer.

AMERICAN CANALS.

We find that there are now, actually completed, within the limits of the United States, exclusive of improved river navigation, 690 miles of canal, with 2645 feet of lockage, constructed at an expense of 14,500,000 dollars; and there are now in progress, and to a considerable extent, under contract, 928 miles of canal, with 3611 feet of lockage, to be completed in a few years, at an estimated expense of 10,250,000 dollars: making in all completed and in progress, 1518 miles of canal with 6256 feet of lockage, at an expense of 24,750,000 dollars. If to these we should add the canals seriously contemplated, and which will probably be completed in ten years, the whole length of canal line would be extended to at least 3000 miles.

In England there are more than one hundred canals, extending 2682 miles, constructed at an expense of $132,000,000, and yielding an average income of ten per cent. on the capital invested. England has been more than fifty years completing this extensive line of inland navigation. The people of the United States will probably have completed a line equally extensive in less than twenty years from the time they commenced. The state of New York has finished her proportion already.

The Creeks.—The National Journal of the 26th ult. gives a column on the treaty with the Creeks, ratified by the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 30 to 7.

The first article annuls the treaty concluded at Indian Springs, on the 12th Feb. 1825.

By the 2d article the Creeks cede to the United States an immense extent of territory in Georgia.

By the 3d, the United States agree to pay immediately $217,600, "to be divided among the chiefs and warriors of the nation."

By the 4th, the United States agree to pay to the nation an additional perpetual annuity of $20,000.

The 5th article declares "that the difficulties which have arisen in the nation shall be amicably adjusted."

By the 6th article, the United States agree to provide a place of residence for the friends of McIntosh, west of the Mississippi.

By the 7th article, provision is made for the removal of the emigrant party within 24 months. The United States are to pay the expense of their removal, and to furnish them with subsistence for a term not exceeding 12 months after their arrival at their new residence.

8th. An agent, a sub-agent, & an interpreter is to reside with them, and a blacksmith and wheel-wright are to be furnished by the United States. Such assistance, also, is to be rendered to them in their agricultural operations, as the President shall think proper.

9th. In consideration of the sufferings and exertions of the McIntosh party, $100,000 are to be divided among their chieftains and warriors, if such party shall amount to 3000 persons, and in that proportion for any smaller number.

10th. The pecuniary damage sustained by the friends and followers of McIntosh, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the treaty at Indian Springs, is to be regularly assessed on the nation, and the amount paid out of their annuity.

11th. Improvements on the lands ceded are to be appraised, and the amount thus ascertained paid to the parties owning such improvements.

12th. Possession of the ceded country to be yielded on the 1st of January next.

Finally, a supplementary article extends the lines mentioned in the 2d article, so far as to include in the cession, all the land at present held by the Creeks within the chartered limits of Georgia.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The King of Bavaria has abolished the order of Capuchin friars, and turned the convent into an University. It is a celebrated convent, at Munich, remarkable for its fine gallery of paintings.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 16.

Rumors of various kinds were in circulation respecting the king's health, to which it would be highly improper to allude. From the best informed quarters, however, we understand that in addition to the gout, his Majesty has had a dropsical attack for which it became necessary to tap him—an operation which was attended with the happiest effect.

LONDON, March 20.

Death of the King of Portugal.—The Etoile, dated yesterday, which we have received this morning by express, announces the above event, intelligence of which reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch. The following are extracts:

"On the 4th inst. his Majesty was attacked with an apoplectic fit, together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th his malady increased to such a degree as to create the greatest alarm for his life.

"After the crisis of the 6th, his Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the king yielded, and laid down his life on the 10th, at 6 in the evening.

"At the departure of the courier, the Princess Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of the King, acted as Regent.

"Lisbon was quite tranquil."

The death of the late king of Portugal, although in itself an event not particularly interesting to the political welfare of the other nations of Europe, may still be attended with important consequences to the American continent. If, as has been stated, the Emperor of Brazil is heir to the crown of Portugal, the probability is that his presence will be necessary in Europe, to keep the peace in the mother country. Should that be the case, we can hardly conceive that his power would last in his South American dominions, for a single year after his embarkation. It has been with some difficulty that he has maintained his imperial authority in that region for some time past, although on the spot. At a distance of several thousand miles, and with a discontented people under his charge, it is not probable that he will be able to keep under the uneasy spirits he must leave behind him on this continent.

[N. Y. D. Adv.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Don Quixotte, Capt. Clark, which arrived at New York, on Wednesday, in 34 days from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 14th March. They furnish little intelligence of interest.

There had been rumors of disturbances in Petersburgh; but they appear to be unfounded.

Troops have been prepared, and some of them marched, from Austria for the frontiers of Moldivia and Wallachia.

The French papers speak of a commercial treaty, concluded with Brazil, but contain nothing official.

There was a false report of the death of the Emperor of Austria, who is sick in Italy. Even in that event, the oligarchy would not be changed either in Austria or Italy.

The law of primogeniture was yet to be discussed in the chamber of peers, and petitions against it were receiving subscriptions in different parts of the kingdom.

The religious disputes between the Belgic government and the Catholic clergy, have been settled.

There are within the walls of Missolonghi 13,000 refugees, men, women and children, who suffer for want of provisions; the place being provisioned to the 15th March.

The Turkish artillery is entirely managed by French officers.

MARRIED,

In Newport, Rhode Island, by Rev. Dr. Patton, Edward T. Channing, Esq. Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, Cambridge, to Miss Henrietta A. S. Ellery, daughter of Wm. Ellery, Esq.

DEATHS,

At Savannah, Georgia, on the 30th January, last Miss Judy Minis. She was the oldest native of the state, had passed the whole of her life in Savannah, and attained the advanced age of 87. She recollected when the most populous part of the city was a forest, and inhabited only by aborigines. The faculties of her mind were unimpaired, and her activity in walking and performing her domestic duties, indicated even a youthful energy of constitution.

At his residence in Bath co. Ky. on the 13th ult. Gen. Thomas Fletcher, formerly a representative in Congress from Kentucky, and previously one of the brave militia defenders of Fort Meigs, (in the rank of Major) under Gen. Harrison's command.

In England, Sir E. Antrobus, leaving about $1,200,000 to the late British Charge d' Affairs at Washington.

At Bell Rose Village, Alabama, of bilious fever, Capt. John Motley, a native of Boston, 30.

At New-Marlborough, Mass. Rev. Jacob Catlin.

At New-York, on the 19th inst. after a short illness, Rev. Samuel A. Peters, LL. D. aged 90 years, 4 months and seven days. Dr. Peters was born at Hebron, Conn. Graduated at Yale College in 1757, went to England and took orders in 1759, returned and took charge of the churches at Hartford and Hebron in 1762, and emigrated to England in 1774: he resided in Europe, until 1805, when he again returned to this country, and in 1817 made a journey by way of the lakes and rivers, to the Falls of St. Anthony, whence he returned in 1818. This gentleman has been known by his authorship of a history of Connecticut, written in 1782, and also by several other publications in England and this country. He was a man of vigorous intellect and uncommon memory, and possessed many amiable traits, blended with much excentricity.—*N. Y. Adv.*

A gentleman arrived in this city from St. Louis, informs, of the death of ALEXANDER M'NAIR, United States Agent for the Osage Indians, and late Governor of the state of Missouri.—*Nat Jour.*

Popular Amusements.

AN Inquiry into the consistency of Popular Amusements with a Profession of Christianity. By T. Charlton Henry, D. D.—just received by *Hastings & Tracy.* Price 75 cts. May 2.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

(Corrected Weekly.)

NEW YORK.			
Jefferson County, Adams		1 1-2	dis
Niagara			
Washington & Warren, Sandy Hill	1		
Barker's Exchange, New York	30 a 35		
Bank of Plattsburgh			
Chenango			
Mohawk		a 2	
Central		a 1-2	
Auburn		a 1-2	
Ontario		a 1-2	
Utica		a 1-2	
Newburgh Branch		a 1-2	
Rochester		a 1-2	
Columbia—Hudson		a 1-2	
Green County—Catskill	1 a		
Catskill Bank— do	1 a		
Geneva	1 a		
Mechanics & Farmers', Albany	3-4 a		
State Bank, do under $20	1		
Bank of Albany, under $20	1		
Orange Co. Bank, Goshen	1		
All other Banks in this state	1 a	1 1-2	
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven			par
Bridgeport			par
Norwich			par
Thames Bank, Norwich			par
Fairfield Co. Bank, Norwalk			par
Eagle Bank, New Haven	1-2		dis
Derby			broke
All other banks in this state	3-4 a	1	di
RHODE ISLAND.			
All the banks in this state	1 a		dis
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Banks in the city of Boston	1-2 a	1	dis
Springfield	1-2 a		
All other Banks in the State	1 a	1-2	
MAINE.			
Wiscasset			broke
Hallowell and Augusta			broke
Castine			broke
All other banks in this state	1 a		dis
NEW HAMPSHISE.			
All the banks in the state	1 a		dis
VERMONT.			
All the Banks in the state	1 a		dis
CANADA.			
Bank of Upper Canada			dis
All others	2 1-2 a	3	
NEW JERSEY.			
State Bank at Camden	1 a	1 1-2	dis
Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton	1 a	1 1-2	
Farmers' Bank, Mount Holly	1 a	1 1-2	
Salem Steam Mill & Banking Co.	1 a	1 1-2	
Notes of the above under $5		1-2	
Lombardy and Protection			
State Bank at Trenton			
All others in the State			par
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Banks in Philadelphia			par
Chester Co.—Chester	1 a	1 1-2	dis
Delaware Co.—do	1 a	1 1-2	
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	1 a	1 1-2	
Harrisburgh	1 a	1 1-2	
Norristown	1 a	1 1-2	
Easton	1 a	1 1-2	
Germantown	1 a	1 1-2	
Northampton	1 a	1 1-2	
Notes of the above under $5	1	1-2	
Silver Lake—Montrose	1	1-2	
Lancaster			
Farmers Bank—Hulmville	1 a	1 1-2	
York Bank—Little York	1 a	1 1-2	
Gettysburg	1 a	1 1-2	
Chambersburg	1 a	1 1-2	
Carlisle	1-2		
Pittsburgh	1-2		
Reading	2		
Greensburg	1-2		
Brownsville	8		
New Hope	8		
Do signed I. Q. Leake Cash'r.	12		
Other Banks in the state	1		
	15 a 95		

NO. 84.

THE subscribers are receiving the present week, their

SPRING STOCK

of English, French, and American Goods; Misses', Women's with extra crowns, Bolivar and Mens' LEGHORN HATS; Carpeting, Rugs, &c. which they will sell at unusually low prices. THOMPSON & LYMAN.

May, 1, 1825,

A few Bales assorted *COTTON YARN* of excellent quality, as above.

CONFERENCE SERMONS.

JUST received by *HASTINGS & TRACY*, a volume of sermons designed to be used in religious meetings when there is not present a gospel minister. By Daniel A. Clark, A. M. Pastor of the first church in Amherst, Mass. The popularity of this work, and the celebrity of its author, will ensure it a good reception in this vicinity. Price D. 1 50. May 1.

WHOLESALE.

J. C. HASTINGS & CO.

OFFER as usual at their store No. 84 Genesee Street for cash or approved paper payable at either of the Banks in this village, on the most favourable terms a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

among which are

20 Kegs Plug Tobacco
25 Barrels paper do.
12 Bags Pepper
10 do. Pimenta
20 Kegs Ginger
15 Boxes short Pipes
50 Bales Cassia
20 Boxes Lp. Sugar
10 Bags Coffee
2 Tierces Philad'a Scotch Snuff
1 " Maccoboy do.
3 " Rice
40 Qr. Casks Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, and Sherry Wines, and an extensive Stock of Liquors, &c. &c.

Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, and Tavern keepers in particular are requested to call.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of MERRELL & HASTINGS, was dissolved on the 25th day of January last, by the death of Mr. A. MERRELL. The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber; and all who are indebted, are requested to make payment immediately.

CHARLES HASTINGS.

C. HASTINGS having taken GARDINER TRACY into co-partnership, they will continue the BOOK-SELLING, PRINTING, & BOOK-BINDING business, under the firm of

Hastings & Tracy,

at the store of Merrell & Hastings, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage with which the late firm was favored.

Utica, March 27, 1826. 91t

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

From the New-York Religious Chronicle.

ODE TO DULNESS.

STROPHE.

Thou sluggish pow'r! if pow'r thou be,
All destitute of energy;
Goddess of stupid dunces! come not near
To pour thy sleepy lessons on my ear!
In thy black diadem,
There shines no sparkling gem;
But poppies there, with nightshade wed,
Waving round thy crown of lead,
A slumbrous influence cast.
A sombre twilight spreads around,
And silence ever reigns profound,
Where thou thy dwelling hast;
Save when thou speak'st with sullen drawl,
Whereat thy faithful subjects, one and all,
A heavy murmur raise in answer to thy call.

ANTISTROPHE.

O man, by ceaseless cares oppress'd!
How sweet the downy lap of rest!
Where, in oblivion lull'd, no dread of pain,
No thought of labour, study, strife, or gain,
The peaceful mind conceives!
The slumbering sense receives
No spark to kindle passion's fire,
To rouse the soul with fierce desire,
Or quick aversion move;
But tranquil thoughts the hours employ,
Unlike the noisy burst of joy,
Unlike the pangs of love.
Such are the charms to Dulness given,
And why should poor deluded man be driven
That pleasure to forego which is the boon of heaven?

EPODE.

Full many, in this latter day,
Are idly dreaming life away,
Deaf to the voice of wisdom from on high,
And deaf to pity's soul-subduing cry.
No prayer to heav'n they send,
No kind assistance lend,
But, bound by Dulness' stern control,
Down the tide of being roll,
Unknowing and unknown;
Their only bliss a sordid rest,
And this, 'gainst nature's high behest,
They vainly make their own.
O when shall these be wise? O when
Shall wisdom reign among the sons of men?
God of the living! raise thy quick'ning voice again.

A. F.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

Singing schools are of course indispensable to the business of musical cultivation: but there are two particulars in relation to them, which are generally neglected to the great disadvantage of the art. We allude to the exertion of religious influence, and to the instruction of choristers.

We have so often expressed our sentiments as to the first of these particulars, that at the present time we shall only state, that the absence of religious influence necessarily converts a singing school into a scene of levity and profaneness; and, that, in proportion as this state of things takes place, it may be expected that Providence will frown upon the undertaking.—The friends of religion, whatever they may think of it, are verily guilty in this matter: and there is little doubt, but, that the leanness of soul they so often feel during the performances of church music in the sanctuary, is sent upon them as a special scourge for their delinquency.

As to the important work of training choristers, we are sorry to say, that it is either entirely neglected, or but indifferently performed. The teacher has in general but a short period allotted him; his task is always arduous; and more is often expected from him than could reasonably be required. This leads him to crowd his pupils forward with such speed as to render them entirely superficial in their acquirements, and wholly dependant on him for direction. They not only become exclusive imitators of his manner; but they insensibly acquire the habit of depending upon him for time, and accent, and movement, and even for conception and expression. They become so identified with him, in short, that they cannot sing without him: and whether he knows it or not, they acquire little else than a sort of facility in pupilary imitation. The result is, that, at the moment he leaves them, a declension takes place which disheartens at once the singers, the leaders, and the patrons of the school; and we hazard nothing in saying that, in most instances where this result is witnessed, it ought to be attributed to the very cause we have here stated.

Now to prevent such a mortifying occurrence as this, nothing in the world is required but that the instructer should appoint choristers soon after the commencement of his school; put them immediately into the service as ushers; and keep his own place for the most part as superintendent; let him do this—let him make a judicious choice, and let him give such directions to the choristers and the pupils generally, as circumstances seem to demand of him; and though the *apparent* progress of the school will not be so great, as under other circumstances, the *real* progress will be much greater; and there will be this special advantage in the measure, that whatever is once fairly acquired will not be soon forgotten. There will be no declension at the close of the school; and the performers will, on the contrary, frequently continue the progress of cultivtaion for a great length of time.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, PECULIARLY A MISSIONARY PRAYER.

Mr. Editor,—For many years I have used the Lord's prayer as a daily form, and for a few years at least, I trust I have felt some love to its Author. But I confess I never felt before so deeply interested in it, as within these few hours past. It always appeared to me as a prayer in reference chiefly to the individual using it. It does not *close* as most of our praying people close their prayers, with "let the whole earth be filled with thy glory"—and perhaps this circumstance led me to overlook in some measure its peculiar character; and to consider it as only a prayer for mercies on ourselves. Now, call me stupid as a block if you please; but reader, be careful—first see whether you yourself are not mistaken. *Never till yesterday, did this prayer appear to me, as it really is, a most Spiritual Missionary prayer.*

The first petition is *not* for our daily bread—for friends or enemies—*But the spread of the Gospel*—Let thy kingdom come, and thy Will be done in the whole *earth as in Heaven.*

It seems to me astonishing that considering the ten thousand thousand times a day this prayer is uttered, that it has not by its influence moved the *whole Christian world to energetic Missionary operations.*—Yes, that the World has not been converted long ere this, or that prayer left out of the Sacred Scriptures as of no binding authority. Let all who use our "Lord's prayer," remember that they *act* a *hypocritical* part—that they draw near with their mouth while their heart is far from Him—unless they do day by day, put forth *good works*, and urge forward by their influence, their conversation—their energy—and above all, their *money*, to spread the Gospel through all the benighted corners of the earth.

Let me not be misunderstood—I mean that all men who use the form of the Lord's prayer, and are not awake and engaged in the cause of Missions, are *justly* styled *Hypocrites*—in PLAIN ENGLISH.

INCONSISTENCY.

Whoever inveighs against *intemperance*, ought to refrain *entirely* from the use of ardent spirits. Yet this is not done. Many exclaim against intemperance, as though they felt deeply the evil, and yet "drink as much as they think is for their own good,"—that is, *frequently*—perhaps they daily take a glass.—Now, I will not say that a man may not deprecate the evils of intemperance, who drinks a glass occasionally: but I *will* say, that if he *ever touches* this *poison*, he is a *poor* hand at discountenancing drunkenness.

I am glad the subject is taken up in our papers,—and I hope it will be followed up by *practical* lectures, till drunkenness shall cease to be encouraged by the respectable, fashionable part of our community, *as it now is.*

Give your friends *no ardent spirits*, drink *none* yourself; then *write* and *speak* against drinking. But, till you can come to this resolution, lay your hand on your mouth, and your mouth in the dust, and be silent on that subject.

DUTY.

Miscellaneous.

Discoveries in Africa.—His Majesty's ship Brazen, Capt. Willes, sailed on Thursday last for the Bights of Benin, and Biafra, Captains Clapperton and Pearce, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who came out in the Brazen, went down in her, and will be landed at such part of the coasts as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be to reach Soccatoo, where Capt. Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior with Major Denham. We had much conversation with him, and were much gratified with his statements. They confirm (what we are sure will be apparent the more we become acquainted with the country) that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization;—that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave trade—the continuance of the coast—the more he is raised in the scale of humanity, the more intelligent, honest, and industrious does he become. We understand that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relations with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Bello, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Succatoo and the coast; whilst others will visit the Niger, trace its course, and follow it to the sea;—with other excursions for the benefit of science and the extension of knowledge.

We were favoured with a view of a map, containing the late discoveries of Major Denham and Capt. Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain, that the Niger, or Joliba, passing within a short distance of Soccatoo, flows into the Bight of Benin, and, we have no doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round it. If so, what an important opening is made into the interior of Africa! With the exception of the rapids of Yaouree, a steam vessel may traverse this immense continent from the Bights of Benin to the Foulah country—a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Capt. Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior, especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We are also struck with the circumstance, that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Soccatoo, brought from the west and south-west—a strong corroboration of what is always stated by our travelling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or interior Africa, are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success; but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest in the Bights, will be too powerful for them. It is the policy of that government to keep every thing connected with the colonial establishments a profound secret. The world knows nothing of them. To this national jealousy, is to be added, in the present case, the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and espesially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they may know it; and if so, we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept.—*Sierre Leone Gazette.*

ANCIENT CLASSICS DISCOVERED.

Monsignor Mai, has recently discovered ample extracts from Polybius, Diodorus, Deseppus, Ennacius, Menander the historian, and Persius, preserved in those hitherto lost volumes of Constantius Porphyrogenitus, of which he found large remnants in the Vatician library. "The extracts from Polybius, contain the details of the destruction of the Acheans and Corinth: those of Diodorus appear to give a circumstantial narration of the beginning at least of the social war; the contents of the latter historians are quite new!"

The Roman government requires that M. Mai should publish them at Rome, if at all—which he cannot do without incurring a loss which he ought not to sustain alone. It is probable, therefore, that a subscription for the purpose will be got up in other parts of Europe; in which case American scholars will have opportunity to gratify their curiosity in the perusal.—*Rec. & Tel.*

ANTI-BIBLICAL REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

A few weeks before Alexander's death, a meeting of the committee of the Russian Bible Society was summoned by the Metropolitan as president, to be held in the *cell* of his chapel. It having been ascertained that the design of this meeting was to crush the Society altogether, means were used to make the design known to a nobleman very friendly to the institution, and who had passed several years in England. As a member of the committee, he attended, and warmly and powerfully opposed the proposal of the Metropolitan to dissolve the Society and send away the foreigners concerned—in which he completely succeeded, on the ground that as the society was established under an imperial ukase, it could only be dissolved by the emperor himself. Thus foiled in his main object, the President declared, that as this was the case, he would take care that no other meeting of the committee should be held for three years to come. Thus the matter rests at present.—*Ch. Advocate.*

LOSS OF MEMORY.

"A singular remark, and which I believe has never been made, is that in cases where the memory has been lost, without any change in the reasoning faculties, it is always the last syllable of the words that are forgotten. It was thus that Alexander Selkirk, an English sailor who was found after the lapse of 25 years on a desert island, still spoke English quite well, excepting the last syllables, which he had forgotten. I have remarked the same Phenomenon in a person who was young, but blind for fourteen years, to whom I restored the faculty of writing."—*Mem. of M. de Genlis*, iii. 37

Madam de Genlis makes this remark, in consequence of a note which had been written by the Duchess of Cerifalco, after confinement in a subterranean cave for nine years; in which note she observed that almost all the last syllables were wanting.

THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER BLESSED TO A MERCHANT OF NEW YORK CITY.

[*Communicated by a Director of the American Tract Society.*]

Ever since the formation of the American Tract Society, I have observed that our brother ——— has been very active in promoting its objects, by encouraging friends from the country to form Auxiliaries, introducing Tracts into Sabbath and common schools, and by a very liberal personal distribution among all classes of the community. Calling on him the other evening, he related many pleasing and encouraging incidents which had occurred in his late distributions; and then said, "I have more reason for my attachment to Religious Tracts, than perhaps, you are aware of. If I have any interest in Christ, I consider one of these Tracts to have been the means of my conversion." I begged him to relate the circumstances of the case, which he did, as follows:

"I was on a homeward voyage from Holland, in the year 1817. The first Sabbath after we sailed, as I was sitting in the cabin, the mate opened a drawer, and took from it two pamphlets and handing them to me, with a very careless air, said, 'These are such books as I read.' The one that first attracted my notice, was the Tract entitled, *The Dairyman's Daughter.* I began to read it with no special interest; but before I had reached the end, its truths were so deeply impressed upon my mind, I trust by the Holy Spirit, that I was led immediately to cry to the Lord to have mercy upon my soul, and save me from eternal ruin. From that hour my impressions continued, and were deepened, till sometime after my return to this city. I indulged a hope in Christ, and made a profession of religion. Thus am I indebted, I love to believe, to some faithful follower of Jesus, who, perhaps with trembling, and unseen hand, some months before, placed these Tracts in the cabin of that ship, and left them, entreating God to attend them with his blessing.—This is one instance, among many, in which Tracts have been the means of awakening those who are careless and impenitent. It may never be known in this world how much good is accomplished by distributing them; but it will be known in the day of judgment. There, those who have been instrumental in the conversion of others, and those who have received the blessing, will meet together, and give praise to God and the Lamb forever.

"When a man extends his arm, and upon the ends of his fingers supports as great a weight as he can in that posture, the force that is exerted in the muscles to support this weight, is more than 70,000 times greater than the weight itself. If he thus support a weight of ten pounds, the muscular force employed in the action, is more than 700,000 pounds!"—*Borelli.*

Appalling effects of Intemperance.—Among the deaths in Philadelphia, and its incorporated districts during 1825, *one hundred and thirty-one* are reported to have died of *drunkenness*! If we add to this number, many, whose deaths were occasioned by other *immediate* causes, but which we should have referred to intemperance, as the primary cause, what a frightful number would the record present.

SELECT LITERARY INFORMATION.

Works preparing for the Press in Great Britain.

Recent Discoveries in Africa, made in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, extending across the Great Desert, to the 10th degree of Northern latitude, and from Kouka, in Bornou, to Sockatoo, the capital of the Souden empire:—By Major Dixon Denham, of his Majesty's 17th regiment of foot, Captain Hugh Clapperton, of the Royal Navy, (the survivors of the expedition,) and the late Dr. Oudney.

Dr. Southey is preparing for the press two volumes, to be entitled; Sir Thomas More, being a series of Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. With Engravings.

Mrs. Hemans has a New Work on the eve of Publication, to be entitled the "Forest Sanctuary." It is the history of a Spanish exile, who flies from the religious persecution of his native country, and takes refuge in the forests of America.

A new work by the Rev. Dr. Russel, of Leith, on the Sacred and Profane History of the World connected, intended to fill up the interval between the works of Shuckford and Prideaux.

It is well known that the former of these writers meant to bring down his "Connection" to the period at which Dean Prideaux commenced his learned work on the same subject, but that he was prevented by death from accomplishing his undertaking. His narrative ends with the demise of Joshua; and the seven hundred years which elapses from that date to the reign of Ahaz, constitute the historical field which Dr. Russel has announced his intention to occupy.

A Life of Major Cartwright is in the press. It will, we understand, contain some interesting particulars connected with the early part of this celebrated character's career in the Navy, and in his researches in the interior of Newfoundland. The biographer, Miss Cartwright, (his niece,) has also accumulated a great mass of original anecdotes, illustrated by a selection from the letters of distinguished individuals with whom the Major, in the course of his long life, maintained a correspondence.

Captain Medwin, the editor of the "Conversations of Lord Byron," has in the press a letter to John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. in answer to certain observations made by him in an article on that work in the Westminster Review. We hope the many unfounded accusations alledged against Captain Medwin, will be effectually removed by the statements in this pamphlet.

An extraordinary carricature, designed and etched by one of the authors of "Odes and Addresses to Great People," has just been published. It is called The Progress of Cant, and consists of about a hundred figures, each engaged in disseminating some popular humbug, and altogether forming a pageant of the most miscellaneous and ludicrous nature.

The London New Monthly Magazine for March, announces as being in the press, Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia including a Tour in the Crimea, and the Passage of the Caucasus: with Observations on the state of the Rabbinical and Caraite Jews, the Mahomedans and the Pagan tribes inhabiting the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire, by Dr. Henderson, author of 'A Residence in Iceland.'"

Also in press, Capt. Parry's narrative of his Third voyage for the discovery of a North West Passage.

CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the direction of the Miss Royces, has its Semi-annual Examination on Wednesday the 26th inst.

The Summer term will commence on Thursday the 25th of May.

The branches taught—the terms, the system, and mode of instruction continue the same as they have hitherto been. A course of Lectures on Botany is expected the ensuing Summer. Music was introduced during the last term, and continues to be taught by Miss Eliza S. Mitchel of New-York.

Clinton, April, 22, 1826. 95 6w

ONE PIPE choice Old Madeira } In bottles or
One do Port } in draught.

One half do real old Champaign Cognac BRANDY of the vintage of 1779; and a few cases of sparkling Champaign wine, are offered by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No. 52, as distinguished on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the Executors of Andrew Merrell, deceased, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleecker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same; is required by the Trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, in and to said lot, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in the village of Utica, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the costs of appraisement and advertising. H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No 104, on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of Benjamin Ballou, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same, is required by the Trustees of the said village, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard in said village, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising.

H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

Notice.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee Street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is dyawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1826. 93tf

UTICA ACADEMY.

A TEACHER of Mathematics is employed in this Institution, who devotes his whole time to teaching in the different branches of Mathematical science. Particular attention will be given to young gentlemen who wish to qualify themselves for *Canal Surveyors* and Engineers, or for Land Surveyors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

November 28, 1825. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret, do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dye Stuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES.

79tf A. HITCHCOCK.

Utica, June 28. 83 Genesee-street.

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices, paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

May 24, 1825. 79tf

FRESH TEAS.

80 CHESTS Skin Tea of the Splendid, Beaver, London Trader, Superior, and Addison's Cargoes.

10 Chests Old Hyson do.
15 Young do.
20 Catty Boxes, do.
20 Chests Souchong and Bohea do.

for sale by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 79tf

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees would inform the public, that this Seminary is now open for the reception of Students under the tuition of Mr. C. CHITTENDEN BALDWIN, who graduated at Hamilton College in 1823; and who comes with recomendations of high standing, as a gentleman of fair character and distinguished classical attainments.

L. BERRY, *Clerk of Trustees.*

Whitesboro', May 2, 1825. 79t

JUST received, and for sale at the Store of MERRELL & HASTINGS,

Questions on the Bible,

For the use of Bible Classes, by Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, A. M. Price, single, 50 cents; by the doz. 40 cents.

Subscriptions for Scott's Family Bible, Stereotype Edition, taken at the above Store. The work is to be published in 48 parts, Royal Octavo, and embellished with a likeness. The price of each part will be 50 cents, payable on delivery. They will be issued semi-monthly.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicine, Dye Woods and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries:* Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 3d, 1824. 3—tf.

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, Genesee-Street.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also, 50 crates Crockery & Glass Ware, with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of the public patronage will be thankfully received. OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th Sept. 1825. 79

TO RICHARD VAN DYCK, and to such of his children as were living, on the 2d day of November, 1825.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Marinus Oudenaarde, deceased, I hereby give you notice, that you, and each of you, be & appear in your proper persons, at Utica, within six months from the date hereof, to claim the estate, consisting of a house and lot, situated on Water-street, in Utica; and which has been devised to you, by said last will and testament of said Marinus Oudenaarde, deceased, upon that express condition; or in default of such appearance, within said time, all and singular, your and such of your right and interests as devisees, will be forever forfeited; and said estate will be sold for the benefit of the American Bible Society, in pursuance of the directions of said will. Yours,

THOMAS E. CLARK, *Executor.*

Dated, 22d Nov. 1825. 6m73

BY order of James Cochrane, Esquire, Commissioner &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Armstrong, of Annsville, in the County of Oneida, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew cause if any they have, before the said commissioner at his office in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said Insolvent Estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.

Dated, 13th March, 1826.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, *Insolvent.*

6w90

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER,

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in January, 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.